

(ジョウゴゴケ), *C. Floerkeana* (Fr.) Sommit. (コアカミゴケ), *C. mitis* Sandst. (ワラハナゴケモドキ), *C. nemoxyna* Sandst., *C. pleurota* (Flk.) Schaer. var. *esorediata* Asahina (アカミゴケの變種)。

Hepaticae 苔 類

Cephalozia otaruensis St., *Scapania undulata* (L.) Dum.

Musci 蘚 類

Sphagnum amblyphyllum Russow (アオモリミズゴケ), *S. plumulosum* Roell, *S. Russowii* Warnst. (ミヤマミズゴケ), *Grimmia patens* (Dicks.) Bryol. eur. (コスナゴケ), *Racomitrium canescens* (Weis, Timm) Brid. var. *ericoides* (Web.) Schimp. (スナゴケ), *Polytrichum commune* L. (ウマスギゴケ), *Climacium dendroides* (Dill. L.) Web. and Mohr. (フロウソウ), *Breidleria arcuata* (Lindb.) Loesk. (エゾハイゴケ), *Hyprnum hamulosum* Bryol. eur. (日本新発見, 北歐, シベリヤ及び北米北部に産し本邦の近隣から報告されていない), *H. plumaeforme* Wils. (ハイゴケ), *Calliergon stramineum* (Dicks.) Kindb. (イトササバゴケ), *Drepanocladus exannulatus* (Gumb.) Warnst. (ミヤマカギハイゴケ)。

For identifications thanks are due to Mr. H. Fukushima (Algae), Dr. Y. Asahina (Lichenes), Dr. S. Hattori (Hepaticae), Mr. H. Suzuki (Sphagnaceae) and Dr. A. Noguchi (Musci other than Sphagnaceae).

〇ムシトリスミレ四國に産す (山中二男) Tsugiwo YAMANAKA: *Pinguicula vulgaris* var. *macroceras* Herd. newly found in Shikoku.

In August, 1952, the writer took a trip to Mt. Ishidate, and unexpectedly found a striking fact that *Pinguicula vulgaris* var. *macroceras* was growing on the limestone cliff (Fig. 1). In East Asia, this well-known insectivorous plant has been reported only from Aleutians, Kamtschatka, Kuriles, Hokkaidô and the alpine districts of central and northern Honshû, so it is very interesting from a plant geographical point of view that it occurs on this area as a relic.

Pinguicula vulgaris

L. var. *macroceras* Herder
in Act. Hort. Petrop. 1:

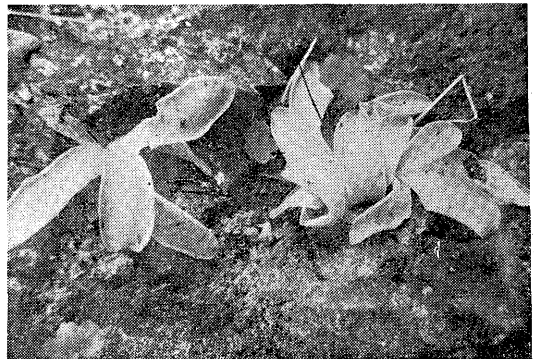


Fig. 1. *Pinguicula vulgaris* var. *macroceras* Herd.
on Mt. Ishidate, Shikoku.

380 (1872), Hara, Enum. Sperm. Jap. 1: 291 (1948).

Hab. Shikoku: in rupibus calceis, Mt. Ishidate (ca. 1590 m), Prov. Tosa. (T. Yamanaka, Aug. 23 1952).

This is a new addition to the flora of the south-western half of Japan, and this mountain seems to be the southern limit in the distribution.

In connection with this fact, it may be said that the limestone area of this mountain is very remarkable from a floristic viewpoint by reason of many relic and rare plants being found there (cf. Yamanaka in Journ. Jap. Bot. 27: 33 (1952)), and the plant as mentioned above is a typical example. Besides, such plants as *Gymnocarpium Robertianum* Newm. var. *longulum* H. Ito, *Melandryum Yanoei* Will., *Tanakaea radicans* Fr. et Sav., *Saxifraga sendaica* Maxim. var. *laciniata* Nakai, *Dasiphora dahurica* Sugimoto, *Geranium Robertianum* L., *Viola biflora* L., *Primula modesta* Biss. et Moore, *Saussurea amabilis* Kitam., *Circium Gyojanum* Kitam., *Leontopodium spathulatum* Kitam., *Tofieldia gracilis* Fr. et Sav., etc. occur on this limestone area. The detailed report on the vegetation and the flora will be published in the future.

In conclusion the writer expresses his thanks to Mr. Itsuo Kamakura for his assistance throughout this trip.

高知、徳島兩縣境の石立山 (1708 m) には石灰岩が相當廣範圍に露出し、種々特殊な植物の分布が見られ、區系地理學上興味深い點が多く、筆者は二度の調査を試みたが、今回同地の 1590 m の石灰岩壁にムシトリスミレが生育しているのを發見した。これは四國では最初の確實な記録であると信ずるので、こゝに報告した。植群及び區系の詳細は何れ改めて記述したいが、この事實によつても特異性の片鱗を覗い得るものと考え。

(高知大學教育學部生物學教室)

○伊豆のイワユキノシタ (倉田 悟) Satoru KURATA: On the distribution of *Tanakaea* in Prov. Izu.

イワユキノシタ屬は本邦と支那に1種宛分布し1屬2種にして、かゝる分布を示す他の類例と同じく古型の植物であると考えられるが、之が第4紀の新しい天城火山を盟主とする伊豆半島に産する事は興味深いので、半島内における分布區域に付き以下考察して見たい。イワユキノシタの伊豆採集は 1882 年 (櫻井半三郎氏) に遡るが、それ以後と雖も松村任三先生 (1883 年); 鈴木義元氏 (昭和の始め) 等が採集されているにすぎず、而も鈴木氏の採集は仁科村とわかつてゐるが他は天城山とあるのみで詳しい産地がはつきりしない。最近林彌榮氏は天城山の植物に付き詳細な研究を發表され (林業試験集報 No. 63, 1952 年), オオヤマユキノシタとして「昭和 25 年 7 月賀茂郡仁科村本